

ABSTRACT

In well-known electronic stethoscopic transducers the sensitive element is influenced by signals transmitted via the skin, and the rear side is enclosed in a housing to prevent airborne noise from reaching the sensitive element. According to the invention, an improved signal-to-noise ratio is obtained by letting the transducer be a piezoelectric transflexural diaphragm in contact with the skin, the rear side of the diaphragm communicating with the surrounding air via an acoustical network, thereby receiving airborne noise which acts to counteract the influence of noise coming from the skin.

(Fig. 2)